receptor family have been identified. The original member of the family named RAR-α was identified by Giguere et al., Nature **330**:624-629 (1987) and Petkovich et al., Nature **330**:444-450 (1987). Copies of these publications are filed herewith as Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2, respectively.

The second member of this family of retinoic acid receptors was identified and cloned by applicants. Initially named *hap*, this retinoic acid receptor is now referred to as RAR-β. (See page 9, lines 6-8.)

Both a mouse and a human homolog of the third member of the retinoic acid receptor family, RAR-γ, have been identified. The mouse RAR-γ was isolated first from a mice embryo cDNA library by Zelent et al., Nature **339**:714-717 (1989). A copy of the Zelent et al. article is submitted herewith as Exhibit 3. The human homolog was subsequently isolated and reported by Krust et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **86**:5310-5314 (1989), copy attached as Exhibit 4.

More particularly, applicants' invention relates to the cloned DNA sequence of the RAR-β gene, which is identified in the subject application as the *hap* gene. In the specification and claims, the DNA sequence is characterized by its nucleotide sequence. (See, for example, page 6, lines 1-22.) The retinoic acid receptor encoded by the cloned DNA is related to the steroid/thyroid hormone receptors. (See, for example, page 12, lines 10-12 of the specification.) The RAR-β gene shows tissue specific transcription; the low levels of mRNA are found in most tissues while high levels are found in the prostate and kidney. (See page

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